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Chinese Communist Conference on Party Reorganization, Peiping

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

- The Chinese Communist Party(CCP) United Front Department held a conference in Peiping in April 1951. One of the most important problems considered by this conference was how to strengthen CCP control over the various minority parties and groups. LIU Shao-chi delivered the initial address. He said that there could be no question about the need for democratic parties and groups in China while the country was engaged in its anti-America, aid-Korea campaign. The democratic parties and groups led by the CCP have their specific missions in consolidating the dictatorship of the Peoples' Democracy and wiping out remnants of counter-revolutionaries. The question now is not the existence or abolition of democratic parties and groups, but is how to control them and to make them share, under the leadership of the CCP, responsibility for national reconstruction and preservation of peace. Experience during the last ten years or more has demonstrated that the CCP members who have joined these various parties, as individuals acting upon CCP instructions, were able to lead the various democratic parties in opposing the Nationalists and imperialism. The record of accomplishment will never be surpassed. Consequently, personnel of the United Front Department must continue to formulate definite plans for the proper number of the best CCP members to join these organizations under terms acceptable to the minority parties and to consolidate these parties around the CCP.
- This conference, acting on suggestions from LIU Shao-chi, formulated the following plans:
 - Three thousand six hundred of the best CCP members will be selected by the regional bureaus of the Central Political Bureau and by the Youth Corps Committee to join the various minority parties.
 - The number of members to join the various parties, according to the existing status, is as follows:
 - Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee 1000

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(3)	National Democratic Reconstruction Association	500
(4)	China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party	500
(5)	China Association for Promotion of Democracy	300
(6)	Chih Kung Tang	300
(7)	Chin San Society (September 3rd Society)	200

- CCP members and members of the Youth Corps who joined these minority parties must publicize CCP policies within the group. On the organizational level they must observe the constitution of the various groups which they join. Their actual activities must help these groups keep their party affairs on the right track and exert a molding influence within these parties. If the policy of any of these parties is contrary to CCP policy, efforts must be made and positive suggestions must be presented to win these parties over to the CCP policy; at the same time such deviation must be reported to the proper CCP organ.
- d. CCP and Youth Corps members who join these groups must endeavor to gain posts within them, ranging from secretaries and committee members in party cells and other units up to and including local branches of the organization.
- 3. CCP and Youth Corps members may join these societies in two ways, either on overt introduction by regional United Front departments or by finding their own contacts in these groups and joining as individuals.
- Infiltration of these groups is not to be accomplished all at once; CCP and Youth Corps members should join them at intervals. It is hoped that this entire process will be completed before the end of October 1951.
- All Shao-chi also proposed an organizational overhaul of the CCP at the same conference on Party organization. In his report on the organization of the Party LIU said, "Party organization has shown great progress ansofar as the number of members is concerned. However, there has been a general decline in quality. When the War of Liberation was successful throughout the sountry various localities lowered the standards for recruiting CCP members. This was an intolerable mistake in principle. All members of the Party in the old liberated areas then regarded the revolution as completed and themselves as meritorious servants of the resolution, having no need to study revolutionary doctrines any longer. Consequently, organization of the Party's basic units has become less solid; Party unity has weakened; and the understanding of Party doctrins has declined. This will become a serious threat to Party organization anless something is done to remedy the situation. To preserve the status of the Party as the leading organization of the progressive Revolutionary proletariat and to prepare it to assume the burden of Suture world revolutions, organization of basic Party units and Party members must be overhauled immediately.
- 4.0 LiU pointed out that this overhaul of the Party is somewhat different from the campaign of "three readustments and three investigations" as practiced in the past. LIU said, "The method of Party overhaul this time is not the same as 'purges' in the past. Party overhaul touches not only Party members but also the organization of basic Party units. Party overhaul at this time stresses education in the hope that all Party members will simultaneously improve their understanding of Party

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persons in charge of organizational work in the various Party local organizations must make adequate preparations. The better the preparations, the fewer difficulties will be encountered in overhauling the Party; the more concrete and detailed the plans, the greater the speed

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in the overhauling process. The central Party authorities hope to complete overhauling the Party within the prescribed period of time, before December 1953.

- instructed the various local Party organizations to begin an intensive organizational overhaul of the Party beginning I July 1951. This overhaul is expected to take three years; the first six months will be considered a preparatory period. During these aix months the various Party organizations must formulate definite plans for overhauling the Party and outline the detailed steps necessary for implementing these plans. The purpose of this overhaul is to readjust organization of lower Party units; to educate Party members; and to increase their understanding of Party doctrine. Each Party member must be able to meet standards for Party members as prescribed by the Party central authorities. This overhaul is to be emphasized in the old liberated areas and other areas where Party organizations have recently begun to expand, particularly those places where the largest number of Party members have recently been recruited.
- 7. The various local party organizations are ordered to complete their organizational overhaul no later than December 1953. The following measures have been prescribed by the Party central authorities for this overhaul:
 - a. To convene meetings of representatives of regional, hsien and provincial Party organizations for the purpose of transmitting to them the decisions of the Party's national conference on organization.
 - b. To strengthen and improve the various Party schools so that they will be prepared to admit more Party members.
 - c. To designate a few areas as testing grounds for the program of overhauling the Party organization. These areas will serve as pilot models during the initial stages of overhauling.
 - d. To complete as best as possible the annual screening of Party members during the coming winter. This will provide a basis from which the organizational overhauling of the Party may begin.
- 8. During the Peiping meeting the CCP central authorities prescribed certain standards which must be met by all CCP members. These standards are embodied in the following eight points:
 - a. Each CCP member must understand that the CCP is a party of the working class. It definitely is not a peasant's party nor a poor man's party. This is true because the Chinese revolution, both in the past and in the future, has been and will be led by the working class.
 - b. Each member must understand the cardinal principles of the Party platform. The ultimate objective of the Party is to institute Communist institutions. China is now practicing New Democracy; in the future, Socialism will be practiced before the stage of Communism is reached.
 - c. Each member must retain throughout his life a determination to fight for the revolution, without retreating, without fearing hardships, without deserting the Party and without surrendering to the enemy.
 - d. Each member must observe strictly Party discipline in enforcing Party decisions and policy; he must participate actively in revolutionary movements and reconstruction activities led by the Party.

- e. Each member must place the common interests of the masses, which are likewise the interests of the Party, before his own personal interests; when his personal interests conflict with those of the Party, he must sacrifice them unconditionally.
- F. Each member must persist in his efforts to follow the truth; he must, by criticism and self-criticism, screen his own errors and make timely corrections.
- Each member must serve the people wholeheartedly as well as lead the people; he must not stand aloof from the people nor be led by them, but must lead the people in their march forward.
- b. Each member must do his utmost to learn Marxism, Leninism and the doctrines of MAO Tse-tung, so that he can continually increase his self-enlightenment, and be able to shoulder whatever tasks are assigned to him.

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Comment. For details regarding a long range program for other 25X1A the overhaul of the CCP activities of the United Front Department. outlines the rapid increase of CCP membership.

